Missionary Report

1808

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE OF THE MISSIONS,

WHICH ARE CARRIED ON BOTH AT

HOME AND ABROAD

BY THE

SOCIETY LATE IN CONNEXION WITH THE

Rev. JOHN WESLEY;

ADDRESSED IN PARTICULAR TO THOSE

GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THEIR SUPPORT.

AND TO THE

BENEVOLENT PUBLIC AT LARGE.

LONDON:

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1808.

TO THE GENEROUS SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONS CARRIED ON BY THE METHODIST CONFERENCE, AND TO THE BENEVOLENT PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Beloved Brethren, and respected Friends.

THE claims which your generosity has upon our gratitude, combine with the genuine feelings of our hearts, to induce us again to lay before you a true Statement of those Missions both at home and abroad, which your benevolence has enabled us to support; that by surveying the happy effects which have resulted from your unwearied liberality, you may be encouraged still to persevere therein.

Numerous and formidable have been the obstacles which we have had to encounter, but through the powerful assistance which God has been pleased to afford, we have been enabled, in a certain degree, to surmount them all. In Ireland, the shades of superstition have, in some measure, retired before the light which the glorious Gospel has imparted, and numbers have been induced to seek in Jesus Christ for that salvation, which they had been instructed to believe might be purchased with gold and silver, or obtained through relics and the intercession of the saints. Among the Planters, in some of the Islands in the Torrid Zone, we have seen many who have outlived their animosity towards the Gospel, and their apprehensions of its having a pernicious influence on their slaves; and who have cherished those Missionaries whom they once thought it their interest and their duty to persecute. The slaves, in the mean while, though still as to their bodies the property of their earthly masters, have listened to that voice which proclaims "liberty to the captive," and have found freedom from the dominion of sin through the redemption which is in Jesus Christ.

We are concerned, however, to state, that among the Missionaries who have embarked for these foreign lands, many have fallen

victims from time to time to the violence of the climate in which they have been called to labour, and to the excefs of thofe fatigues which were infeparable from their ftations. Some of thefe in a fecondary fenfe may be ranked among thofe who have become martyrs for the caufe of Jefus Chrift. Yet fo far has God been mindful of his own caufe, that others have been raifed up to fupply their places. And on the whole, the Work has amply rewarded your generous exertions; but its future profperity, under the Divine bleffing, and fo far as means can operate, depends, in a great degree, on the affiftance, which God, we truft, will enable you to render it, and which we fhall continue to folicit in his Name.

That thofe who folicit, and thofe who beftow, are alike ftewards in the fight of God, will, without doubt be admitted by you to whom we now appeal, as well as by ourfelves; and we are equally affured that even a cup of water, when given with a pious defign, fhall, in no wife, lofe its reward. Benevolence when directed to promote the intereftsof Chriftianity is a noble root, which, putting forth its branches here, fhall flourifh with unfading luftre, and bear fruit in eternity. And we can fcarcely cherifh an idea more pleafing, than that of meeting thofe in the realms of blifs, whom we have been made inftrumental, in the hand of God, of fnatching from ignorance, vice, and perdition.

But you will expect from us fome Account of the State of each particular Miffion. And we fhall begin with that of thofe in the Weft-India Iflands, where the many thoufands, who, we have reafon to believe, have been favingly converted to God, demand our gratitude to the Author of every bleffing, and the tens of thoufands who hear the gofpel with ferioufnefs, and bid fair, through the grace of God, to embrace it in their hearts, forbid our hefitating concerning the line of conduct which we ought to purfue.

I. ANTIGUA.

Amidft the various occurrences which have marked the Providence of God opening a way for the fpread of the everlafting Gofpel, it has in no inftance of a modern kind been rendered more confpicuous than in the introduction of the bleffed principles of that Gofpel into the Weft-India Iflands, and in none of thefe more particularly fo than in Antigua. The facred light, which, accompanied with Divine power, began to diffufe itfelf through Great Britain about the middle of the laft century, excited the attention of many, who, prior to that time, had contented themfelves with the form of godlinefs, but were regardlefs of its

power.

power. Several of these no sooner heard the plan of salvation proposed, than they cordially embraced its salutary doctrines, and, through the efficacy of Divine Grace, found redemption in the blood of Jesus, even the forgiveness of their sins. Among these was Nathaniel Gilbert, Esq. who, though a resident of Antigua, had paid a visit to his friends in England. In the course of this visit he had heard the glad tidings of salvation, and felt the powers of the world to come. The sacred flame which warmed his heart, was soon carried by him to the Island, at a time when the inhabitants were sitting in the valley of the shadow of death. He returned thither in the year 1760, and began to communicate to others an account of the amazing change which God had wrought in his soul.

His first efforts to propagate the Gospel were confined to his own house; where, every Lord's-day, he collected a few who were seriously disposed, to whom he delivered warm exhortations, from the fulness of his heart, and in behalf of whom he earnestly addressed the throne of grace for those blessings which had made him wise unto salvation. Mr. Gilbert was at this time Speaker of the House of Assembly; so that the authority which was connected with his office protected him from the insults of those whose minds were enmity against God. He had not long continued in these practices, before he felt a powerful conviction that it was his duty to bear a more public testimony for Christ. He accordingly began publicly to preach the Gospel to the slaves; and his labours were blessed in a peculiar manner. Under circumstances so singular, his station could no longer afford him protection from insult, or keep the tongue of slander within the bounds of decorum. He nevertheless continued to persevere amidst the various indignities to which he was exposed; and, without deriving the least assistance from any other human being, had the happiness to perceive about two hundred souls given as seals to his ministry, and as proofs of the Divine approbation. These he formed into a society, and continued to watch over with paternal solicitude, endeavouring to augment their numbers, and to encourage them to persevere in the way to the kingdom of God. But who can comprehend the mysterious dispensations of Providence? In the midst of his career of usefulness he was called from his labours to his reward, and his disconsolate flock, like sheep without a shepherd, were left to wander in the desert, without any one to set them an example, to reprove their wanderings, to console them in their conflicts, to cherish the infant work of grace in their hearts, or to become their guide.

From this period nearly twenty years elapsed before any one succeeded

ſucceeded him in his uſefulneſs and pious deſigns. At length Mr. John Baxter, then a Leader and Local Preacher in the Methodiſt Connexion, embarked from Chatham, for Antigua, to labour in his Majeſty's Yard, at Engliſh Harbour. Animated with the ſame ſacred flame which had influenced Mr. Gilbert, he alſo began to preach, during the leiſure hours which buſineſs afforded, and God was pleaſed to bleſs his labours in an extraordinary manner. The few, who had ſurvived the ravages of death, and had preſerved their faithfulneſs amidſt prevailing iniquity, ſoon flocked to the ſtandard which he had erected. In the ſpace of five years, during which time he laboured alone, he had collected together into Society about one thouſand members, who, though expoſed to torrents of perſecution, continued to adhere to their profeſſion. Unhappily however, the extreme tenderneſs, patience, and charity of Mr. Baxter, ſuffered a laxity of diſcipline to take place by inſenſible degrees, ſo that many were admitted as members, whoſe conduct, it was afterwards found, would not juſtify the appellation; and who, for that reaſon, ſhould have been kept at a greater diſtance for a ſeaſon, till their actions and manner of life had undergone a more rigorous examination.

When other Miſſionaries arrived in the year 1786, theſe evils were viſible, which his charity had covered, and it was found neceſſary to diſcard many as unworthy of the profeſſion which they made. This made a conſiderable reduction in the Society. But it reſcued the Goſpel from diſgrace, induced thoſe that remained, to walk with greater circumſpection, and ultimately proved beneficial to the cauſe of God throughout the Iſland. From the above period to the preſent, the work of God has put on a more permanent appearance. It has indeed been ſubjected to thoſe tides of variation which are inſeparable from this fluctuating ſtate of things. But, amidſt theſe changes, it has in general been more or leſs upon the advance; ſo that while the branches ſeem to have been occaſionally blaſted, the tree has been taking deeper root: and we truſt that, at preſent, it is too firmly eſtabliſhed under the grace of God, for common ſtorms to ſhake.

But whatever diligence and exertions may have been ſhewn by any of the ſubſequent Miſſionaries, it is to Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Baxter, under the grace of God, that the Iſland of Antigua is indebted for the early introduction of the Goſpel. And though in the days of the latter ſome irregularities crept in, and were permitted to continue for a ſeaſon, yet conſidering the barbarous condition of the ſlaves, among whom the work was chiefly wrought, we have greater reaſon to ſtand amazed at the reform-

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ation which was accomplished, than to be astonished that it was not more complete and universal.

During the year that has elapsed, since our last Annual Report was made, nothing of any distinguishing moment has occurred. The ravages of death have conducted many to their final abodes, who have left behind them a pleasing testimony of their acceptance with God; and, through the powerful influence of Divine Grace, others have been called from spiritual death to spiritual life, and continue to witness a good confession before men. The number of Whites in our Society, according to the last return, were 20;—the number of Coloured People and Blacks were 2,809.

In addition to these, such is the spirit of hearing which prevails in Antigua, that on the most probable estimate which can be made, not less than 20,000 now attend the preaching of the Gospel. Many of these, we have cause to believe, have been awakened to a concern for their immortal interests, and have been induced to seek salvation through Jesus Christ. The reasons which now keep them from a closer union with us, may be removed in succeeding years, when their present convictions, continuing to operate, may produce a more evident change in their spirit and conduct, and cause them readily to embrace the advantages resulting from Christian fellowship. But even on a supposition that all these have heard in vain, yet those who are in immediate connexion with us furnish conspicuous monuments of Divine Grace, and afford evidences of God's willingness to save the outcasts of men. The conduct of these, which is especially under the inspection of the Missionaries, affords more convincing proofs of their conversion to God, than vague probability can supply. In most of them have been discovered marks of sincerity, and in many, the most unequivocal appearances of Divine Grace. So that, on the whole, when we survey their numbers, and the changes which have been wrought in them, and in those multitudes who have departed this life in a joyful hope of the immediate enjoyment of God in a separate state, and of a glorious resurrection to eternal felicity, we cannot but conclude, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

II. ST. CHRISTOPHER's.

Scarcely had the Gospel taken root in Antigua under the pious labours of Mr. John Baxter, when the present General Superintendant of the Missions, with the Preachers who accompanied him, found means to introduce the sacred sound of salvation

through Jesus Christ into this Island. They landed on its shores in the beginning of the year 1787, and immediately communicated their intentions to the inhabitants. On opening their mission they were received with the most flattering tokens of approbation, and the seed that was sown at this early period soon manifested itself in the fruit which it produced. Many, awakened to a sensibility of their lost condition, were induced to seek for mercy; and both their language and behaviour soon afforded unequivocal proofs that they had found it to the joy of their hearts.

Nor did these appearances delude the expectations of those who laboured in the vineyard of their Lord. A small Society was almost immediately formed, which gradually increased, till the little one became a thousand in the most literal sense of the expression, and till multitudes who had lived without hope and without God in the world, sought after salvation, and found the blessing which their souls desired. Neither did the religion of these early converts consist any more in momentary impulses than in mere professions. Vital godliness, on the contrary, sunk deeply into their hearts, and enabled them, from an experimental knowledge of what God had done for their souls, to express, in broken accents, those exalted ideas, which their ignorance of theory would otherwise have forbidden them to communicate. Much allowance ought to be made for the condition in which the slaves are placed. Those who are employed on the Plantations, have very scanty and confused ideas of almost every thing, and feel the utmost difficulty in expressing themselves with perspicuity on the most common occasions of life. The testimony, therefore, which these bear for Christ, must rather be sought for in their lives and actions, than in the language which they use. On the contrary, in the towns, particularly in Basse-Terre, the clearness of their ideas, and the precision of their simple words, are not inferior to those which many Societies in Great Britain would convey. Among those of this latter description, God has been pleased to raise up several pious individuals, who, by leading Classes and exhorting their Brethren to flee from the wrath to come, have rendered the Missionaries the most essential service. These are admirably adapted for the stations which they fill, both by their piety and talents, and by that warmth and energy through which they impress the truths which they deliver.

From the time when the Gospel was first introduced into this Island to the present, the Missionaries who have laboured among the inhabitants have experienced an almost uninterrupted tide of prosperity, and God has been pleased to bless their labours

with

with moſt abundant ſucceſs. Diſturbances indeed from the lawleſs rabble have occaſionally occurred; but annoyances of this kind, when unſupported by power, only live their moment, and expire. Thus far the laws of the Iſland have afforded protection to thoſe who have eſpouſed the cauſe of God; and we are happy to add, that ſuch has been the uniform conduct of thoſe who profeſs themſelves the friends of Jeſus Chriſt, that they have given the Legiſlature no occaſion to review the protection and toleration, which they have afforded, with regret.

Towards the cloſe of the laſt year the cauſe of God ſuſtained a ſharper conflict than, perhaps, it had been called to ſuſtain from the introduction of the Goſpel to the preſent hour. This was occaſioned by a ſpirit of perſecution which burſt out on a ſudden, (but not from the Government) and raged, for a ſeaſon, with unexpected violence. It was, however, of ſhort continuance, and terminated with the year almoſt as ſuddenly as it broke forth. The Church, during this trying ſeaſon, ſtood like a pillar, and, perhaps on the whole, was rather benefited than injured by the conflict. Many who were growing languid were quickened; others were brought nearer to God; and the little bickerings which had ariſen, (as they will occaſionally ariſe in the preſent ſtate of things) were ſwallowed up in the more important conſideration of the preſent affliction. Thus God makes uſe of ſtorms and ſeverities, to refine the graces, and to prevent, or remedy the lukewarmneſs of thoſe whom he continues to bleſs!

In point of beauty and ſalubrity, perhaps St. Chriſtopher's may challenge the Weſt-Indies to produce a rival Iſland. The Miſſionaries have, of late years, enjoyed the ineſtimable bleſſing of health in no mean degree, and their accommodations are far from being uncomfortable. The Iſland is divided into two Circuits, and theſe afford ſufficient employment for three Miniſters, who are zealous and active in the cauſe of God. The number of members, at this time in Society, are 2,355, of whom 28 only are Whites; all beſides are either Coloured People or Blacks.

On the whole, ſuch has been the proſperity of the work of God in this place, that we behold at once a glorious recompence for paſt toils, and a powerful ſtimulus to future endeavours. May God continue to carry on his work, till all the inhabitants of this fruitful ſpot ſhall partake of its bleſſed influence.

III. NEVIS.

When the work of God firſt began to ſpread in this little Iſland, in the year 1788, many of the moſt opulent Planters op-

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posed its progress, from an apprehension that it would introduce insubordination among their slaves. The Missionaries who were at this time labouring on the spot, endeavoured, by every effort in their power, to combat and destroy those ridiculous prejudices on which their fears were founded. They succeeded so far as to convince their judgments, but not far enough to quiet those feelings to which their imaginations had given birth. For some considerable time they were not permitted to have access to the Negroes on the estates; and when, at length, some ventured to invite them, the utmost caution was observed; and after preaching a few times, they were sometimes discarded without being informed of any reason for such a singular mode of conduct. They were, nevertheless, rarely left without employment: when dismissed from one plantation, they were solicited to visit others, and, after a short season, treated in just the same manner as they had been before. Thus confidence led the way, and suspicion followed; and the Missionaries, without seeing any fruit of their labours, were made the sport of these adverse principles, and compelled to submit to the unreasonable jealousies of the Planters or Managers.

But those clouds, which darkened the horizon for a season, began, after some time, to disappear, and the little fruit which first became visible, was of such a nature as to give a promise of more extensive success. The congregations became more numerous, more respectable, and more attentive; so that those who had hitherto treated the Gospel with contempt, began to survey it with veneration; and several of them felt its sacred influences in their own hearts. Perseverance in the same line of duty, was succeeded by still more happy effects; and a respectable Society was raised in Charleston, the metropolis of the Island. The success of the Gospel in the town became an inducement with many of the Planters to open, on their estates, those doors which, without any reason, they had before shut. Under these circumstances their previous suspicions gave place to a greater degree of confidence, than, in all probability, would have taken place if those suspicions had never existed, and ultimately prepared the way, under the unerring hand of Providence, for that stability which the Gospel has since acquired.

The flattering prospects which these early successes afforded, induced the Missionaries to erect a Chapel in Charleston, as no place, which they could command, would conveniently hold the congregations. The inhabitants, both in town and country, contributed largely towards it. To this place of public worship the Negroes resorted from distant parts, and the Society increased in proportion to the increase of the congregations; and what is of

infinitely

infinitely greater importance, the piety which the members manifested grew rather more remarkably than their numbers. This may, in a great measure, under God, be attributed to the strict discipline which has been invariably kept up from the first formation of the Society, to the present time.

From this early period to the present, few obstacles, of any moment, have presented themselves to retard the prosperity of the work which God has thus carried on. In general, the Missionaries, who have laboured in this Island, have enjoyed a considerable share of health, and have, very rarely, been hindered by bodily affliction, in the discharge of their various duties. Indeed this invaluable blessing has been more generally enjoyed by the inhabitants at large, than by such as reside in most of the other Islands. To this public benefit, a remarkably fine bathing-place, in part, contributes; but the principal advantage is derived by them from a sulpherous spring, the waters of which operate more or less as an universal medicine to counteract the disorders of the human frame. In Nevis the yellow fever has, comparatively, committed but few ravages, while, in other islands, it has filled the inhabitants with the utmost consternation, and hurried thousands to an untimely grave.

At present, though the Island is very small, we have two Chapels erected in it, one in the town, and the other in the country. These are attended by very large, respectable, and attentive congregations. In these, preaching is regularly carried on; and also occasionally on such Plantations as the Missionaries can conveniently attend; for, at present, they have more invitations to places than they can comply with. There is ample employment on the Island for two Missionaries, who are stationed there, and for one Local Preacher, whom God has been pleased to raise up in the Society. The number of members, through the ravages of death, and that instability which seems interwoven with the human character, has been subject to such variations as the same causes produce in other portions of the Torrid Zone. The Society, at present, consists of 1,376 members, 18 only of whom are Whites. Yet among these few, some are of considerable respectability and influence, who, both sanction by their presence, and honour by their conduct, the word of eternal life. The members are divided into Classes; and no less than twenty Leaders have been raised up among themselves, to meet them regularly, and thus assist in promoting the general cause; while the Missionaries are engaged in preaching the Gospel to other congregations. If, therefore, the genuineness of the work, and the probability of its enlargement, may be estimated from the numbers and piety of those who constitute the Society at

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large;—from the health and peace which the Miſſionaries enjoy; and the peculiar degree of reſpect with which they are treated by all ranks of people; and from the numerous and well-behaved congregations which attend;—we cannot but conclude, that this work is moſt aſſuredly of God, and as ſuch, its promotion becomes a duty incumbent on us, from which we dare not recede.*

IV. ST. BARTHOLOMEW's.

This little Iſland, which belongs to the Swediſh Government, has, for many years, held out to our Miſſionaries an inviting proſpect, which a variety of circumſtances have conſpired to blaſt. The Governor and Government, from our earlieſt viſits, have invariably ſhewn towards us a ſpirit of liberality, toleration, and protection, which, in ſome of our own Iſlands, we have been compelled to ſeek in vain. In addition to this friendſhip of power, the inhabitants, in general, have uniformly diſcovered a ſtrong attachment to the preaching of the Goſpel, and to the Miſſionaries who have been appointed to reſide among them. Nor has this attachment ariſen merely from complaiſance and civility. The truth of God has ſunk deeply into many hearts, and the fruits of the Spirit have been viſible in their lives. Our Society, indeed, has never been large, but moſtly proſperous; and, conſidering that the rock on which the inhabitants live is barren, and but thinly peopled, and conſequently that the ſphere of action in which the Miſſionaries move is very contracted, the numbers who have declared for God, are far from being unworthy of regard.

The inhabitants of this little ſpot frequently ſuffer ſo much from the hurricanes which occaſionally deſolate theſe parts, and from the famine which follows any conſiderable drought, that none but ſuch as neceſſity compels, may be denominated permanent reſidents. On this account, the Society bears its part in the common fluctuation, ſince many members in theſe ſeaſons of calamity remove from the Iſland, and never return again. In 1805, a tremendous hurricane ſhattered the Chapel and dwelling-houſe in which the Miſſionary reſided, to ſuch a degree, that the whole building was ſo damaged, as to be rendered dangerous; and in 1807 it was ſo ſhaken with another, that immediate and expenſive repairs became abſolutely neceſſary. The affliction was heightened in this moment of diſtreſs by the poverty and famine which raged with violence among the inhabitants, through which

* For the manner in which the Miſſionaries in this Iſland divide their time, and the public ſervices in which they engage, ſee the Methodiſt Magazine for November, 1807. page 526.

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ſome periſhed for want. To reſcue the Society from this diſaſter, a conſiderable ſum was advanced out of the Miſſion-Fund, which had the deſired effect; and, after ſome time, the ſeaſons proving more propitious, things returned again to their wonted channel.

According to our laſt accounts, the ſtate of the Society in this Iſland, is not pleaſing. The number, indeed, is much the ſame as ſtated in our laſt Report; but the 200 members of which it conſiſts, we fear, are not making that progreſs in the Divine life, which can induce us to rejoice in their proſperity. We have invariably found that a ſtrict adherence to diſcipline is inſeparably connected with ſucceſs; ſo that, where the former grows languid, as we have reaſon to apprehend has, of late, been the caſe here, the latter becomes ſtationary, and ſometimes retrograde. As we ſhall uſe, however, all the means in our power to reſtore a proper diſcipline, we hope to have it in our power to give the public a more pleaſing account of the ſtate of religion in St. Bartholomew, in our next Report.

V. TORTOLA and the other VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Tortola, the principal of the Britiſh Virgin Iſlands, was firſt viſited by us in the year 1787, at a time when the inhabitants were living without hope and without God in the world. For ſome time, the work which began proſperouſly, proceeded on but ſlowly. The balance, however, ſoon preponderated in favour of truth; and that word, which, for a ſeaſon, ſounded in their ears like idle tales, began to aſſume an authority of which the inhabitants had no previous conception. A Society was ſoon formed of perſons who ſeemed to have counted the coſt before they began to build; and it is not improbable that many others ſeeing their good works were led to glorify their Father who is in heaven. The work promiſing fair for a continuance, a Chapel was erected after ſome time, which induced a much greater number to attend the word. Through theſe means the Society gradually increaſed,

As the work began to ſpread, it afforded more labour than one Miſſionary could poſſibly accompliſh; and when in future years another Miſſionary was added, the ſacred flame warmed many of the Inhabitants of Spaniſh Town, and of ſeveral of the neighbouring iſlets which are ſcattered up and down in its vicinity, and like ſolitary rocks, juſt lift their heads above the waves. On ſeveral of theſe, a few forgotten families reſide, encircled by the ſeas which foam around them and beat upon their ſhores. To many of theſe iſlets the Miſſionaries have paid viſits in open boats at the hazard of their lives, to inform the inhabitants that Chriſt Jeſus came into the world to ſave ſinners. Many of theſe, inſtead of viewing the goſpel with indifference and contempt, have

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expreſſed the joy of their hearts by their countenances at the honour which was conferred on them. But the fatigues, to which theſe exertions expoſed the Miſſionaries, proved, in many inſtances, pernicious to their health, and ſometimes deſtructive to their lives. Mr. Evans, who was ſtationed as a Miſſionary in the Virgin Iſlands, has, ſince our laſt report, fallen a victim to his extraordinary labours, but has left behind him a name which will not ſoon be forgotten in theſe diſtant parts. For an account of his triumphant death we refer our readers to the Methodiſt Magazine for December 1807.

The ſituation of the Britiſh Virgin Iſlands was rendered peculiarly diſtreſſing by the death of Mr. Evans, as not a ſingle miniſter of any eſtabliſhment, ſect, or perſuaſion, was then to be found on any of them. O how incomprehenſible are the ways of Heaven! The inhabitants continued in this forlorn condition from Auguſt to December 1807, when Mr. Hodgſon landed at Tortola amidſt the tears and acclamations of thouſands. It is not to be expected that vital religion, during this gloomy ſeaſon, ſhould have made any progreſs; but on the whole, appearances were more favourable than he had reaſon to expect, the cauſe of God having ſuffered little or no decline.

Early in the preſent year, Mr. Toland haſtened to aſſiſt Mr. Hodgſon, and about the month of May another Miſſionary was ſent on the ſame glorious errand. Theſe, we have reaſon to believe, happily labour together in peace, and God has been pleaſed to bleſs their endeavours in a very gracious manner. The Society in this group of Iſlands was ſtated in our laſt Annual Report to conſiſt of 1,800 members. It is now augmented to 2,173, of whom 39 are Whites, all the reſt being either Coloured People or Blacks. So that on comparing the two numbers together, we find an increaſe of 373.

In theſe Virgin Iſlands, men of almoſt every deſcription are friendly to the intereſts of religion; ſo that even thoſe ſolitary individuals who ſecretly wiſh to retard its progreſs, are afraid to acknowledge the latent inclinations of their ſouls. Inſtead of having any thing to fear from the civil power, this has offered the Miſſionaries its protection. If, therefore, any rational concluſion may be formed from preſent appearances, the time is at no great diſtance, when all the inhabitants of theſe rocks will "ſing." *

In the vicinity of Tortola and its appendages, lie the three Daniſh Iſlands, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and Santa Cruz. St. Thomas's has been lately viſited by Mr. Toland, who was received there in the kindeſt manner, and met with conſiderable ſucceſs. Santa Cruz was viſited by the general Superintendent of the Miſſions in 1789, who met with a conſiderable number of attentive

* For a more particular account of the Work of God in theſe Iſlands, ſee the Methodiſt Magazines for June and July 1808.

hearers

hearers of the gofpel. The three Iflands are now thrown open to us, but for want of Miffionaries, it is impoffible for us to comply with the requefts of the inhabitants. That they are friendly to the gofpel, we have received the moft indubitable proofs; and it is painful to reflect that, for want of labourers, the fields which are ripe unto harveft, cannot be reaped. But the want of Miffionaries, is only a fecondary confideration. Among the multitudes of young men who now officiate as Local preachers, many, without doubt, would readily forfake all for Chrift, were they perfonally folicited. But, alas! the ftate of our funds forbids us to make a general application. It would be inconfiftent with the principles of Chriftianity to call them from their employments, and fend them abroad, to be expofed to great pecuniary embarrafments in foreign lands. This confideration, we hope, will operate as a powerful motive with our wealthy friends to contribute largely towards this glorious work. It prefents an appeal and a public petition in the names of thofe tens of thoufands who people the Danifh Iflands, to all who love the Lord Jefus Chrift; and folicits them as they value immortal fouls, to promote the intereftS of the religion of that God whom they profefs to love. And fhould he who has the key of David, unlock the hearts of thofe to whom we now addrefs ourfelves, and incline them fo to contribute as will enable us to eftablifh Miffions in thefe places, we truft we fhall be able, in a future Annual Report, to lay before them the bleffings with which God fhall have been pleafed to crown their munificence. Similar applications which we have made heretofore, have been fuccefsful; and we feel from what is paft, an increafing confidence that we fhall not now make our requeft in vain.

VI. DOMINICA.

The Gofpel was introduced by us into this Ifland in 1787. In 1789, about 150 Blacks were brought to a knowledge of the truth, a circumftance which fo much operated on the mind of the Miffionary, that exerting himfelf beyond what his ftrength could bear, he fell a victim to his exceffive labours in the caufe of God. From this period fome confiderable time elapfed before his place could be fupplied, fo that the promifing blofloms which firft appeared, were, in moft inftances, prevented from bringing forth much fruit. Some among them, however, held faft their integrity, and joined in cordial co-operation with the next Miffionary who arrived. The work which was thus a fecond time begun in Rofeau, foon extended itfelf to Prince Rupert's Bay, in which place the people appeared ripe for the gofpel, and a Society of feveral hundreds was foon raifed. But the low and marfhy fituation of this place proved pernicious to the health of the Miffionaries, and two fell victims to the difeafes which they caught

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while in the way of duty. A third made a trial of this insalubrious spot, and so impaired his constitution, that he was obliged to return to England. The Society in Rupert's Bay at one time amounted to 700, among whom were many living witnesses for Jesus Christ. Two years have now elapsed since these people have been visited by any of our Missionaries, who can only go thither at the risk of their lives. Hence it is easy to infer that their condition is truly deplorable. As a confirmation of this remark, Mr. Hodgson, now at Tortola, observes, that in his way thither, he called at Dominica, and preached in Roseau. While he was at that place, one of the Leaders from Rupert's Bay visited him, who observed to him that "the people [at the latter "place] were in a very low condition for want of a preacher to "stir them up: that their morals were fast on the decline, they "having had no preacher for two years." He concluded by observing, "Unless something be done for Dominica, I am afraid Methodism will sink."

To remove the cause of complaint, namely, the unhealthiness of the present situation, is totally impossible; but this evil might, in a great measure, be obviated by erecting a dwelling-house for the Missionary on some elevated spot near the town; for at no great distance such airy and dry situations may be found. But here again our resources fail us: for though they are considerable, they are not equal to the extensiveness of the work which might be carried on. If, however, this dwelling-house could be built, preaching would once more be restored to the deserted inhabitants, who have already a chapel in which to assemble. Their former chapel was blown down by a violent hurricane; but through their own exertions and the contributions of some generous friends, the Society were enabled to rebuild it.

In other parts of this island the work is rather in a prosperous state, more so than might be expected from the prejudices of the major part of the people who are strongly attached to the Church of Rome. Many, however, have thrown off their shackles, and assumed fortitude enough to smile at the anathemas of the Romish Priests. Some of these, through grace, bear a noble testimony for Christ, that he hath power upon earth to forgive sins. In these departments of the island, our Missionary labours with fidelity, zeal, and success. Nothing of any remarkable import has occurred during the past year. The numbers in Society, according to the latest accounts, were 803, two of whom only are white people.

VII. ST.

VII. ST. VINCENT'S.

This is the ſecond iſland which the Methodiſt Miſſionaries entered with a deſign to eſtabliſh the goſpel, when they firſt viſited the Weſt Indies. This was in 1787. On their firſt arrival they were treated with many flattering marks of reſpect by the inhabitants, which, with ſome partial interruptions, have continued to the preſent day. In 1798, a moſt ſevere edict paſſed the legiſlative aſſembly of the iſland, to prevent the preaching of the goſpel, and it was immediately executed with all its rigour. It was, however, of ſhort continuance; for his majeſty ſoon afterwards graciouſly diſallowed, and thereby, in effect, repealed the law.

From that time to the preſent no impediment of importance has been permitted to oppoſe the progreſs of the goſpel. Many of thoſe who were once perſecutors are now become friends, and ſhew to the Miſſionaries a degree of kindneſs and hoſpitality which is ſcarcely equalled in any other iſland. Several of the wealthy planters have opened their houſes for their reception, and given them acceſs to their negroes at all proper times. In addition to this, the negroes are permitted to attend public preaching at ſuch places as are convenient; a favour which we had at one time reaſon to fear they would never obtain. It is not, however, to be underſtood that this permiſſion is univerſal throughout the iſland. The prejudices of many are rather ſoftened than ſubdued, and would, probably, break forth again with renewed violence, if the civil power were to lend its aid. Nevertheleſs, the Miſſionaries have peace in all their borders, and, on the whole, have more places open to them than they could regularly have ſupplied with preaching, if their health had been unimpaired. But in this reſpect our two Miſſionaries have ſuffered ſeverely the laſt year. Mr. Thompſon has ſcarcely been free from the fever and ague ſince he has been upon the iſland. To add to this affliction, Mr. Morriſon, his colleague, after ſuffering from the fever a few days, fell a victim to its ravages on Friday, May 6, 1808, and entered into glory in the peace of God.

But amidſt the gloom of ſorrow which theſe awful viſitations of God occaſion, we have the happineſs to ſtate that, on the whole, the work, through the iſland, affords many pleaſing proſpects. Through the afflictions which have been mentioned, the country congregations have been much neglected, yet the Society at large has admitted of a ſmall increaſe. "Our proſpects," ſays Mr. Thompſon, "are of a promiſing nature, had we but health and "ſtrength to improve them. With reſpect to numbers in Society "I cannot be correct, having found it impoſſible to take the ex-"act number of the windward Society. With reſpect to the "town, I find it to exceed that of laſt year: we may, therefore,

" ſafely ſet down the laſt year's number." Theſe were ſtated in our laſt Report to amount to 2,374 members. In another letter, dated May 4, 1808, Mr. Thompſon obſerves, "There are at pre-
" ſent many good proſpects that Chriſt's kingdom will be enlarg-
" ed in this iſland. In one place to leeward, in which we have
" a good large houſe and lot which we have lately converted into
" a chapel, where we ſometimes formerly had not twenty hearers,
" we now have congregations of 250 or 300 perſons, and hope
" ſoon to have a large Society, as the hearers are not only nume-
" rous but peaceable."

VIII. BARBADOES.

When the goſpel was carried into this iſland in 1788, we expected that the inhabitants of this ancient Britiſh colony would have received it with joy. But in this, as in many other inſtances, we have ſeen reaſon to diſtruſt our calculations on future events. The inhabitants in general have been more callous to conviction, and have manifeſted more diſinclination to receive inſtruction, than thoſe of other iſlands, of which we have indulged leſs promiſing hopes. A ſmall Society was, however, ſoon raiſed, and as ſuch it has continued, and ſtill continues to the preſent day. But for the ſcantineſs of its numbers, we have found no contemptible compenſation in the remarkable piety of its members. And this, perhaps, is rendered the more conſpicuous by being contraſted with the ſurrounding vices of thoſe who are ſtrangers to God. The few who have put their hands to the goſpel plough, have manifeſted ſuch peculiar attachment to the Miſſionaries who have been ſent among them, that, notwithſtanding the prevailing wickedneſs of the place, ſcarcely one has ever left them without dropping the tear of regret. In general, only one Miſſionary has been ſtationed on this iſland at once, and his labours have chiefly been confined to Bridgetown, in which the principal part of the Society reſide.

On July 17, 1807, Mr. Robinſon, who had been appointed to labour in this iſland, paid the debt of nature, leaving the deſerted Society, from that time till the following November, without a miniſter.* At this time Mr. Willis, on his paſſage to another iſland, was induced by the diſtreſſes of the Society, to continue here, though he deſignedly touched at it only as an occaſional viſitor. From him we learn that the little Society ſtill retains its primitive character, and ſince his arrival has received ſome increaſe. In our Minutes for 1807, the whole number was ſtated at 36. They are now augmented to 42. At preſent the congregations

* For an account of Mr. Robinſon's triumphant death, ſee the Methodiſt Magazine for December 1807.

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are large and attentive, and ſeveral doors have been opened on the plantations; but one Miſſionary cannot do full juſtice both to the town and country. From theſe new openings, from the little revival which has taken place, and the increaſe and apparent ſeriouſneſs of the congregations, we are induced to hope for better days; and hence ſhall embrace the earlieſt opportunity of ſending another Miſſionary to the iſland, as far as is conſiſtent with the work at large.

In addition to the numbers in Society which we have mentioned above, there are fifteen ſoldiers and four of their wives, who are ſerious, and regularly meet in claſs. But theſe, from the peculiarity of their ſituations, have no opportunity of aſſociating with the inhabitants. They belong to the 63d regiment. Some of them had embraced the goſpel before they left Ireland for Barbadoes. They have a room in the Garriſon at ſix dollars per month, and hold meetings twice every day except Saturdays, on which they are almoſt wholly engaged in military duties. They are alſo viſited by the Miſſionary, and a Local Preacher who reſides in the iſland, who preach to them and others as often as circumſtances will admit.

IX. GRENADA.

The ſtate of religion in this iſland, in a certain degree, bears a ſtrong reſemblance to that in Barbadoes; though the reaſons why the goſpel is not more proſperous are more obvious. The negroes, in general, throughout the country parts, ſpeak only a broken dialect of the French language. Grenada was firſt viſited by us in 1789, and very ſhortly after the preaching was eſtabliſhed, a ſmall but pious Society was formed in St. George's, the capital of the iſland. The diverſity of language, however, between the town and country, confined our early Miſſionaries to the former; and for ſome time we had little or no hopes of extending the work. At length, a Miſſionary acquainted with the French tongue, was ſent hither from Jerſey, but was ſoon taken from his labour to his reward. From the time of his death to the preſent, we have not been able to ſupply his place, on which account the goſpel has not been carried into the country among the negroes on the plantations; one Miſſionary is therefore deemed ſufficient for the place.

We have no reaſon to believe that any thing remarkable has occurred here ſince we made our laſt report. The Society then conſiſted of ninety members. It ought not, however, to be forgotten, that the piety of thoſe who have thus proclaimed for God, has almoſt invariably continued unſhaken. They may juſtly be eſteemed ornaments to their profeſſion, and examples of ſimplicity, uprightneſs, and peace.

X. JAMAICA.

From the great extent of this Queen of our colonial poſſeſſions, we flattered ourſelves, when the goſpel was about to be introduced into it by our Miſſionaries, that the work would be proportionably extenſive. And, indeed, had not perſecution been permitted to rage with more than common violence, we have reaſon to believe that the ſucceſs, under the grace of God, would have realized our moſt ſanguine hopes. To recount the various forms which perſecution has aſſumed, and the different degrees of ſufferings to which the Miſſionaries have been expoſed in this iſland, would require a volume rather than a report.

Many of our ſubſcribers will recollect that towards the cloſe of 1802, an act paſſed the legiſlature of Jamaica to prohibit all perſons from "preaching, not qualified acccording to the laws of the "iſland." This edict, which was, in effect, a ſuſpenſion of the Toleration-Act, ſilenced both the Methodiſt and Baptiſt Miſſionaries, and completely ſhut up their chapels. A partial indulgence was granted to Mr Fiſh, our ſuperintendent Miſſionary; but Mr. Campbell, another Miſſionary, was committed to the public gaol, where he was rigidly confined for a month. The edict, however, on arriving in England, to obtain the royal ſanction, was rejected by his Majeſty in Council. In conſequence of this rejection or repeal of the law, the work which had been ſuſpended, ſoon experienced a bleſſed revival. In Morant Bay, in which a great awakening had juſt begun, and in many other places in which the goſpel either had not been preached or had been heard with indifference, a great enquiry was made by numbers of the people about the things which concerned their everlaſting peace. The Society which had been reduced by the late perſecution to between five and ſix hundred, was augmented to upwards of 800 in 1806, and theſe had increaſed to 1000 in 1807.

But, alas! in the myſterious providence of God, theſe proſperous appearances had no long continuance. In December 1807, the legiſlature, as if determined to baniſh the goſpel from the iſland, paſſed the following law:—"That if any of the ſlaves ſhould be "found in the Chapel, Coventicle, or other place of worſhip, or "dwelling-houſe of a Miſſionary, ſuch Miſſionary ſhould be fined "£20 for every ſuch ſlave found as above." This was the leading trait of the law, the whole of which would be far too long to inſert within the limits of a report. All our chapels in this iſland are now ſhut up, the Miſſionaries ſilenced, and the work of God, to all appearance, at a ſtand. However, the buſineſs is now before his Majeſty in Council, and all the minute circumſtances of the perſecution and its conſequences will, in due time, be laid before the public.

XI. THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Several years had elapſed after the goſpel had been introduced into the other Weſt India iſlands within the Britiſh dominions, before any attempts were made to introduce it into the Bahamas. But the inhabitants of theſe iſlands were ſoon found more willing to receive inſtruction than thoſe of ſome other parts, of whom we had expected better things. Some awful viſitations of Providence, however, at firſt apparently retarded the progreſs of the work, by reducing the inhabitants to great diſtreſs. However, for the two laſt years, the goſpel has taken a more extenſive ſpread, by which means we may juſtly infer that it has been rendered more extenſively uſeful.

During the firſt years of its eſtabliſhment, it was confined to New Providence; and from this iſland it extended to one or two others which lie in its vicinity. In theſe latter it has alſo met with a favourable reception, and ſmall Societies of ſerious and affectionate people have been formed upon them. But ſtill ſeveral of theſe iſlets, on each of which a few ſcores of families have taken up their reſidence, have been precluded from the means of inſtruction. Unhappily this is not merely the caſe with reſpect to religion, but even as it reſpects the firſt rudiments of the moſt ſimple education. But circumſtanced as we are, we can only behold the calamity to deplore its extent, without having it in our power to adminiſter relief. A greater number of Miſſionaries, and an increaſe of pecuniary aſſiſtance, are alike neceſſary to enable us to carry the glad tidings of joy to theſe forgotten remnants of mankind.

Hitherto the labours of our Miſſionaries have been confined to New Providence and its more immediate dependencies; and from theſe places, during the laſt year, we have received very favourable accounts. Mr. Rutledge, who has been ſeveral years ſtationed at New Providence, thinks the year that is now paſſed the moſt proſperous for the cauſe of God he has known. Multitudes flock to hear, the Society has increaſed, and all continue to enjoy in tranquillity their goſpel privileges and the protection of the laws. Among the members of the Society are many white people of reſpectability and influence, who afford ſhelter to the more defenceleſs of the Society; ſo that oppoſers are compelled to keep themſelves at a reſpectful diſtance from the object of their diſapprobation.

The whole number in Society, according to our laſt returns, amounted to 91 whites, and 148 blacks; which is an increaſe of nearly 70 from the ſtatement given in our laſt Report. Theſe continue zealous for God, and anxious to ſpread his praiſes; and bid fair to endure to everlaſting life. But amidſt this appearance of proſperity, we have to lament that Mr. Turton, our ſuperintending

ing Miſſionary, is nearly worn out with his labours. To ſuch a weak ſtate has he been reduced, that, during the greater part of the year, the congregations were deprived of his miniſtry. He is now gone to viſit the United States, for the recovery of his health by the urgent advice of his Phyſician, whoſe teſtimony on the propriety of this ſtep, Mr. Turton tranſmitted to us. We would devoutly pray that God would be pleaſed to reſtore his health, and ſend more labourers into his vineyard.*

XII. BERMUDA.

The inhabitants of this iſland, who are at a vaſt diſtance from any other land, and, in general much farther from God, were viſited many years ſince by Mr. Stephenſon, one of our Miſſionaries, who was ſoon favoured with ſome flattering proſpects of ſucceſs. But the enemies of righteouſneſs raiſed a ſtorm of perſecution againſt him, and got him impriſoned ſix months, by an iniquitous edict of the aſſembly of the iſland, enacted on purpoſe to oppoſe the preaching of the goſpel. By this impriſonment his conſtitution was broken, and it was neceſſary to recall him from this iſland. On his removal, the infant Society ſoon dwindled away; and thoſe who once bade fair for eternal glory, mingled again with the common maſs. Their goodneſs, therefore, became like the morning cloud, and like the early dew, it vaniſhed away.

Three years elapſed before the law which injured Mr. Stephenſon and the cauſe of God became void; and even then it was with difficulty that a Miſſionary could be prevailed upon to enter on this hoſtile ſpot. Mr. Black, of Nova Scotia, made an attempt, but ſome providential circumſtances obſtructed his way. At length Mr. Marſden undertook the hazardous taſk, and ſailed from New Brunſwick in the month of April of the preſent year. On his arrival he was received by the people at large with evident marks of diſapprobation, but by the Governor and Attorney General with much politeneſs and reſpect. On making enquiry after thoſe whom Mr. Stephenſon had been obliged to leave, he could find only a few individuals who had retained their ſerious impreſſions. He had therefore all his work to begin, nearly as

* Dr. Coke has now in the Preſs his Natural, Civil, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of all the Weſt India iſlands. One volume is nearly printed off. This work has engaged a very conſiderable part of his time for about twelve years. He has, with great labour, examined the beſt Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh hiſtorians on this ſubject; and has drawn up his hiſtory with all the impartiality, perſpicuity, and ſimple ornament of ſtyle he is maſter of. Nothing in his power has been omitted to make it complete. It will be printed on a very fine wove paper, and enriched with many engravings. The type will be new and very good. It will make three volumes in octavo, at 10s. 6d. per volume. The Rev. Mr. Blanſhard, No. 14, City-Road, London, will be ſo kind as to receive any orders on this ſubject.

much

much ſo as if the goſpel had never viſited theſe otherwiſe delightful ſhores.

Many, however, who had been the chief means of enacting that perſecuting law, and of impriſoning Mr. Stephenſon, are now no more,—are gone to anſwer for their conduct. On theſe accounts we have but little interruption to fear from that quarter: and ſhould it ariſe from any other, the ſpirit of toleration which the Governor has manifeſted, promiſes all the protection which juſtice can claim, or the laws enſure. On theſe conſiderations it it muſt be evident that our ſucceſs in this iſland rather lies in proſpect than poſſeſſion. The Miſſionary, at preſent, preaches in a ſmall room, to a ſmall but rather increaſing congregation. The behaviour of this congregation indicates a future harveſt, and ſtrong hopes are entertained that we ſhall not ultimately be conſtrained to ſay, "All day long have we ſtretched forth our hands to a diſobedient and gainſaying people." Should the goſpel take root in this delightful ſpot, ſuch is the ſalubrity of the air and climate, that we have but little to fear from interruptions ariſing from thoſe diſeaſes which impede our progreſs in the Weſt Indies. It is, nevertheleſs, melancholy to reflect, that thro' the violence of a moſt wanton perſecution, out of a Society conſiſting of 105 members who bade fair for heaven, but few veſtiges ſhould remain. But in hope that the preſent appearances will not deceive us, we muſt wait with reſignation, and both pray and exert ourſelves that we may reap the bleſſed fruits which we have ſome reaſon to expect.

XIII. NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK.

Though theſe Provinces are very extenſive, the inhabitants are but thinly ſcattered. Their population bears ſome reſemblance to that of the northern parts of Scotland. We have ſeven Miſſionaries employed in this country, who endeavour to diffuſe the word of life over a vaſt extent of territory, in very few parts of which they have, or can have, very conſiderable congregations. When firſt we began to preach the goſpel in theſe parts, about twenty-five years ſince, there was but little proſpect of ſucceſs. God, however, has proved better to us than all our fears. For ſeveral years paſt, wherever the word has been preached, it has been attended with a bleſſing. Of late, the outpouring of the Spirit has been experienced among them in a very extraordinary manner. In our laſt report we ſtated the outlines of this great work which was then carrying on, and in the preſent we have rather to confirm than to correct our former obſervations. In moſt places where preaching has been regular, the Divine preſence has

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been felt, numbers have been added to the Society: and these, in general, are now much alive to God.

Still, however, many thousands who are eagerly panting after the gospel in different places, are prevented, through the peculiarity of their situations, from enjoying its sacred light. Their distance is too great to permit them to attend those places where preaching is established. And this must continue to be the case with them either in a greater or smaller degree, unless God be pleased to raise up a number of preachers among themselves, or we can find many more Preachers that breathe the Missionary spirit and more pecuniary aid at home. According to our last accounts we have now in Society 910 members, most of whom have been brought, through grace, to feel the powers of the world to come. For a more particular account of this great work, we refer our readers to the Methodist Magazines for October and November 1807, and January 1808.

XIV. NEWFOUNDLAND.

Through our inability to procure a regular succession of Missionaries for this Island, the work has been subjected to many vicissitudes: but God has been pleased to bless, in a visible manner, the means which have been used. Hitherto the labours of the Missionaries have been confined to the white inhabitants who reside near the shores; but in the interior, a great number of Indians are living without hope and without God in the world.

When the unhappy persecution, now raging in Jamaica, called the General Superintendent of the Missions before a Committee of the Lords of Council for Trade and foreign Plantations, a few months since, the Lord President expressed it as the wish of the Council, that we would establish a mission in the interior of this Island for the native Indians; assuring him that every necessary protection should be afforded by the Government; and that if the Indians could be prevailed on to domesticate themselves and cultivate lands, they would authorize the Missionaries to procure, at the public expense, clothing, seeds of all kinds, and instruments of husbandry for their use. This important subject has been taken into serious consideration; and at the last Conference, three Missionaries were appointed for this Island, who were not only to labour among the white people, but also to take such preparatory steps as may lead to the establishment of a Mission among the Indians. Should these early exertions prove successful, such measures will hereafter be adopted as will appear most likely to answer the benevolent designs of Government, and, above all, to make the Indians, through Divine grace, living branches of the

true

true ſpiritual Vine. The number of the Society, at preſent, is only eighty.

XV. SIERRA LEONE in AFRICA.

From this detached ſettlement we have lately received accounts which are both pleaſing and diſtreſſing. They are pleaſing, when we ſurvey the piety and perſeverance manifeſted by thoſe who are determined to know nothing but Jeſus Chriſt and him crucified: they are diſtreſſing, when we read their earneſt entreaties to us to ſend them a Miſſionary, when, at preſent, we have none to ſend them. But we hope that ſome pious and proper man will offer himſelf as an ambaſſador for God, and boldly venture to proclaim among theſe coloniſts the unſearchable riches of Chriſt. At preſent God is pleaſed to carry on his work among them by ſuch means as they have, and lately a conſiderable revival has taken place in their little ſociety and congregation. The number of the members in Society is about one hundred. For a further account we refer our readers to a Letter from Sierra Leone, which will appear in our Magazine for December next.

XVI. GIBRALTAR.

Since our laſt Report, a Miſſionary has been ſent to this important fortreſs; and we have reaſon to believe that his labours will be attended with much ſucceſs. Among the military there are many precious ſouls; and lately ſome few of the inhabitants have been led to enquire ſeriouſly after God. Soon after the arrival of the Miſſionary, ſome of the regiments to which ſeveral of our Society belong, received orders for immediate embarkation, which reduced the general number of our Society. Thoſe, however, who have thus left the place, appeared to be eſtabliſhed in the truth and grace of God: we hope, therefore, that they will hereafter be the means of diffuſing the little leaven through a conſiderable portion of the whole lump. If genuine piety can be introduced in a conſiderable meaſure into thoſe departments of life, it will become the more conſpicuous through the ſurrounding vices with which it will be contraſted; and, we have reaſon to hope, will greatly help towards a general reformation of manners. The number in Society on the Rock, amounted, when we received the laſt accounts, to 36, which, when we take into the account the circumſtances ſtated in our laſt Report, are as many as could reaſonably be expected to declare for God.

XVII. THE

XVII. THE IRISH MISSIONS.

The numerous accounts of theſe Miſſions, which have been given in our Magazines ſince our laſt Report, will render it leſs neceſſary to enlarge on the important and ſucceſsful attempts which have been made of late years, to introduce the goſpel among the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The benefits which have already reſulted from the inſtitution of theſe Miſſions, are almoſt incalculable. Great numbers, through grace, have had fortitude ſufficient to break off the ſhackles of Popery, in which both they and their anceſtors had been held from time immemorial. Multitudes of others, who cannot be induced to believe that ſalvation is attainable out of the pale of that tyrannical and corrupt communion, have been ſo far enlightened as to perceive many of the impoſitions which have been practiſed on them by their prieſts. Even great numbers of the Proteſtants of Ireland, both nominal and real, have, through theſe means, been ſtirred up to ſeek that ſalvation which they had habitually neglected; and many of them have been awakened by that alarm which the Miſſionaries have ſounded.

As the Engliſh and Iriſh languages are ſpoken in moſt places where they preach, it has been found highly expedient that they ſhould travel in pairs, one of them preaching in the former, and the other in the latter tongue. The happy effects which have ſucceeded to this regulation, have already become viſible. At preſent we have ten Miſſionaries employed on this important errand; but the extent of country and population demands the labours of twice that number. Theſe could be found without much difficulty, if the pecuniary aid which is wanting did not lay an embargo on our deſigns. Thoſe of our opulent friends who have money to ſpare for beneficent purpoſes, may here find ample room to exerciſe their benevolence, and, under the bleſſings and promiſes of God, procure unto themſelves perpetual gratification, and greatly promote the glory of God.

XVIII. THE WELSH MISSIONS.

Perhaps in no part of the globe in which we have eſtabliſhed Miſſions, have the benefits reſulting from them been more conſpicuous, more extenſive, or more genuine, than in the Principality of Wales. Ten years have not yet elapſed ſince their firſt inſtitution; and ſo greatly has God bleſſed the endeavours of his ſervants, that no leſs than ſixty chapels have been erected, which are filled with large and attentive congregations. A Society has been raiſed, which conſiſts of 5,218 members, beſides our Welſh Societies in London, Mancheſter, Liverpool, and the Swanſea, Cardiff,

Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydville, Brecon, Kington, Caermarthen, and Wrexham circuits, which probably amount to at leaſt 1,000 more. This very extraordinary work was begun about nine years and a half ſince, by two pious men who underſtood the Welſh language. From this ſmall beginning no leſs than thirty-ſix Travelling Preachers have ſprung up; and theſe have been accompanied by a ſtill greater number of men who act in a local capacity.

Nor is this work apparently more rapid than real. The Preachers do, indeed, breathe the genuine Miſſionary ſpirit. The people ſeem actuated by the ſame diſpoſition. Their words and actions manifeſt a ſpirit of love; and the life and power of true religion evidently dwell and rule in their hearts. The little cloud which firſt appeared ſo remarkably in North Wales, and ſhed that ſacred ſhower of which we have juſt ſpoken, is now grown larger, and glorioufly moves over, and covers a more extenſive tract. From North Wales it is ſpreading over South Wales. Cardiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, and Breconſhire, are refreſhed with the dews of heaven: and Pembrokeſhire, Radnorſhire, and Monmouthſhire, begin to feel the influences of this great revival: all ſeem to be preparing for a larger ſhower which, we truſt, will ſhortly fall upon them. For this glorious outpouring of the Spirit the people ſeem to be devoutly waiting; and we believe the day is not very remote, when the mountains ſhall break forth into ſinging on the right-hand and on the left.

For a more particular account of this great work, ſee the Methodiſt Magazine for May 1808.

XIX. THE HOME MISSIONS in ENGLAND.

When our friends and brethren reflect on the vaſt extent to which the goſpel has been publiſhed through this kingdom within the laſt twenty years, many of them may be led to wonder why theſe Miſſions ſhould be thought neceſſary. But their aſtoniſhment will ceaſe when they are informed that out of the 11,000 pariſhes which England and Wales contain, perhaps one half of them, ſeldom or never hear the goſpel. In numerous ſmall towns, villages, and hamlets, a very conſiderable part of the inhabitants attend no place of worſhip whatever, nor once think of entering a religious edifice, except when marriages, baptiſms, or funerals occur. It is among people of this deſcription that our Miſſions have been chiefly eſtabliſhed.

Within the three laſt years God has ſo bleſſed theſe means, that great numbers who had been living without hope and without God in the world, have, through Divine grace, been brought to know in whom they have believed. In addition to theſe, vaſt

numbers have been induced to entertain a relish for the gospel, of which they had scarcely ever before had any conception. Among these, several new circuits have been formed, and considerable congregations collected; so that we have reason to believe that God will soon "call them a people who were not a people," and "her beloved who was not beloved." Thirty-five Missionaries were appointed by our last Conference for this home department; and we are happy to find from their labours and those of their predecessors, that the predominant vices are considerably on the decline in many parts, and that multitudes flock to the standard of Christ as doves to the windows. In short, though they were but lately perishing for lack of knowledge, they appear ripe for the gospel, and many of them already embrace the overtures of salvation through Jesus Christ.

We have now laid before you, Friends and Brethren, a faithful statement of our Missions, both in foreign parts and at home, and noted, we believe, with accuracy, their progress, prosperity, disasters, and prospects. You need not be told, that a work so extensive as this which is now laid before you, cannot be supported without considerable expense. Your generous benefactions are our only resources. Through these, under God, we have been enabled to begin, to extend, and to carry on this work; and for its future support, we again appeal to the genuine feelings of your hearts.

The multitudes who have died in the faith, prove the utility of that establishment, the cause of which we are now pleading. The many thousands who can now rejoice in hope of the glory of God, demonstrate that it has met with the approbation of Heaven. And the myriads whose minds have been enlightened thro' the same medium, though they have no close connection with us, afford the most pleasing assurance, that the time is at hand when "righteousness shall cover the earth." This, among many others, is one of those prophecies which are yet unaccomplished, but which seem fast verging towards a completion. The increase of Missions seems most likely to be one happy instrument which will bring about this great event. Much has been already done, but incomparably more remains; and this ought to become an irresistible call upon all. Those who support the gospel do indirectly preach it; and God has assured us that they who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars in the firmament for ever and ever.

There are numbers of you, Friends and Brethren, on whom the bounties of heaven have been bestowed with a liberal hand, and who gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Divine Benefactor. It is to you that our Missions look, as it were, with the most earnest expectation and solicitude. Your former liber-

ality

ality inſpires us with preſent confidence, and animates our hopes that you will not permit the cauſe of God to ſuffer for the want of that pecuniary aſſiſtance which you are able to beſtow without injuring yourſelves or your families.

For paſt favours we thank you in the name of God, and hope, through the union of your labours of love with our own, to behold the day when "His ſons ſhall be brought from afar, and his daughters from the ends of the earth." That God may haſten the happy period by making theſe our ſincere exertions ſubſervient to the glorious event, forms the burden of ſome of the moſt earneſt prayers and warmeſt deſires of our hearts.

T. COKE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MISSIONS.

A STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

SEPTEMBER 29, 1807, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1808.

RECEIPTS.

	L.	s.	d.
ABERDEEN Collection	7	3	0
ALNWICK do. —	11	0	0
A Friend, by Dr Coke	105	0	0
Dr. Davison	1	1	0
Mr. M. Hindmarsh	1	1	0
Dodds	0	10	6
Stamp	0	10	6
Robinson	0	10	6
Patterson	0	16	6
Executers of the late Mr. Patterson	0	10	6
Mr. Mattison	0	10	6
R Smith	0	10	6
T. Moffat, sen.	0	10	6
Robert ditto	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. T. Embleton	0	10	6
Davison	0	10	0
E. Richardson	0	10	6
James ditto	0	10	6
J. Pringle	0	10	6
Baird	0	10	6
Millen	0	10	6
A Lady in Holy Island	0	17	0
Friends	3	9	0
At Morpeth, Major Fenwick	1	1	0
Mr. Hudson	1	0	0
Nicholson	0	10	6
Rev. Mr. Atkin	0	10	6
Mr. Swan	0	10	6
Carnaby	1	1	0
Hepple	1	1	0
Reed	1	0	0
Herald	0	10	6
T. Robson	0	10	6
Mr. Cook	0	10	6
Erkle	0	10	6
Bowsea	0	10	6
Chatts	0	10	6
Anonymous	1	1	0
Friends	0	7	6
ALSTON Collection —	14	14	0
ABERYSTWITH do. —	5	0	0
ASHBURTON do. —	8	9	6
The Rev. Mr. Windsat	0	10	6
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH do.	18	17	0
Mrs. Graves	0	10	6
Mr. Beaumont	1	1	0
Ingle	0	10	6
Joyce	0	10	6
Brindley	0	10	6
BANWELL do. —	17	6	0
BANBURY do. —	14	5	0
BARNARD-CASTLE do. —	17	11	0
BARNSLEY do. —	19	0	0
BATH do. —	18	8	9
Mr. King	5	0	0
Harlin	1	0	0
J. Clint	1	0	0
Mrs. W. Smith	1	1	0
BRISTOL do. —	40	12	5½
Mrs Green	1	0	0
A Friend	5	5	0
Ditto	2	0	0
BEDFORD do. —	25	11	6
BELPER do. 2 Years —	25	3	6
BIRSTAL do. —	12	10	0
BRADFORD, Wilts, do —	16	2	6
Mr. Long	0	10	6
Miss Edgills	0	10	6
Mr. Maggs	0	10	6

	L.	s.	d.
Brechin Collection —	4	7	6
Blackburn do. 2 Years —	17	12	6
Bodmin do. ———	9	17	0
T. Rawlins, Esq.	1	1	0
Bolton do. ———	12	7	0
Bridlington do. ——	27	5	2
Brough do. ———	6	3	6
Burslem do. ———	10	12	0
Burton do. ———	22	14	8
Mrs. Chawner	1	1	0
Mr. Emerry	1	0	0
Bury do. ———	15	8	0
Bradford, Yorkshire do. —	15	7	4
Birmingham do. ———	24	0	0
Mr. Jones	2	0	0
Philips	1	1	0
Hunt	1	1	0
Mason	0	10	6
Mason, jun.	0	10	6
Hadley	0	10	6
The Donation of a Friend, by J. Bogie	5	0	0
Brecon do. ———	0	0	0
Camelford do. ———	7	16	9
A Friend	1	1	0
Ditto	0	7	0
Canterbury do. ——	18	3	4
A Friend	5	5	0
Mr. Neat	2	2	0
F. Cobb, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Chettendon	1	1	0
Gouger	1	0	0
Brewer	0	10	6
Hagell	0	10	6
J. Blackley	0	10	6
Bundock	0	10	6
Holditch	0	10	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Ditto	0	7	0
Cardiff do. ———	15	3	0
Carlisle do. ———	10	5	0
Major Mouncey	1	1	0
Chester do. ——	20	15	3½
Miss Williams	1	1	0
Mr. Stolterforth	1	1	0
G. Lowe, jun.	0	10	6
Collumpton do. ——	0	0	0
Colne do. ———	11	7	9
Congleton do. ———	6	11	6
Colchester do. ——	14	17	6
Mr. Banks	1	0	0
Ward	0	10	6
Carmarthen do. ——	7	1	0
Carnarvon do. ——	3	0	0
Chesterfield do. —	19	4	7½
Dudley do. ———	9	13	4
Mr. Timmins	1	1	0
A. Gordon	1	1	0
Derby do. ———	18	10	0
Dewsbury do. ———	9	15	10

	L.	s.	d.
Diss Collection —	15	3	6
Mr. Zach. Fincham	1	1	0
Pratt	0	10	6
A Friend, by J. Benson, towards erecting Wooden Chapels in Jamaica	50	0	0
A Ditto, by Ditto, towards Chapels in Dominica	50	0	0
Doncaster do. ———	9	7	6
Dover do. ———	9	10	0
Downend do. ———	9	12	0
Dundee do. ———	6	18	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Mr. Millar	1	0	0
Darlington do. ———	5	11	0
Mr. J'anson, jun.	2	0	0
Naylor	1	1	0
G. L. Hollinsworth	1	1	0
Messrs. Pickering	5	0	0
Pomfret and Middleton	1	0	0
Mr. J'anson, sen.	1	0	0
Bland	0	10	6
Smith	0	10	6
G. Middleton	0	10	6
Mrs. Todd	0	10	6
Friends	0	14	0
Mr. R. Walker	2	2	0
Part of Mr. Woodhouse's Legacy	10	0	0
Mr. Braithwaite	1	1	0
Deneigh do. ———	5	16	0
Dolgelly do. ——	1	1	0
Douglas do. ———	9	10	0
Dublin, Legacy of Mrs. Shiels, by B. Dugdale, 50£. Irish Currency	46	3	0
The Rev. A. Averell	21	0	0
Lady Ash	1	1	0
Mrs. Stafford	2	2	0
Miss Courtenay	1	1	0
To sundry Collections in Ireland, by the Rev. A. Averell	115	18	11
Mrs. Smith	1	1	0
Edinburgh do. ———	26	17	8
Epworth do. ———	13	18	6
Mr. Davison	1	1	0
Mrs. Peart	1	1	0
Belton	0	7	0
Easingwold do. ——	11	17	2
Mr. Hobson	1	1	0
J. Cattle	1	1	0
Shepherd	0	10	6
Ware	0	10	6
Friend, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips	10	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
GAINSBOROUGH Collection	15	13	6
GLASGOW do ——	16	16	0
GRIMSBY do. ——	18	6	0
GLOUCESTER do. ——	11	15	6
Mr. Haynes	0	10	6
GRANTHAM do. ——	10	10	0
GUERNSEY do. ——	51	13	6
W. le Marchant, Esq.	5	0	0
P. R le Marchant	5	0	0
Miss M. le Marchant	2	0	0
C. Bishop, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. ——	2	0	0
Friends, by Mr. Thorn	3	3	0
Friends	5	1	6
Mr. Gregory	2	0	0
Mockridge	1	1	0
Fillieul	1	0	0
A Friend, by Mr. Toase	1	1	0
N. Messerry, Esq.	0	10	0
Mr. L. Bishier	0	10	0
Anthoine	0	10	6
Vivian	0	10	0
Pequin	0	10	0
P. L. Sieur, jun.	0	10	0
Friends	4	12	6
Mr. Chevalier	1	0	0
A Friend, by Mr. Thorn	0	10	6
Friends	0	7	6
HALIFAX do. ——	18	9	6
HAVERFORD-WEST do. —	6	0	0
HELSTONE do. ——	15	0	0
Colonel Sandys	20	0	0
Mr. P. Hammel	1	1	0
Lanyon	1	0	0
HIGHAM FERRARS do. —	7	10	5
HINCKLEY do. —	16	2	6
Mr. Smith	2	2	0
J. Heathcote	1	1	0
Burton	1	1	0
Shenton	1	1	0
Snelson	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Miss Cooper	1	0	0
Mr. White	0	10	6
Friends	0	10	0
HOWDEN do. ——	17	7	0
HORNCASTLE do. ——	21	0	0
HUDDERSFIELD do. —	16	11	6
Mr. M. Butterworth	1	1	0
Wooffenden	1	1	0
Moorhouse	1	1	0
Harrop	1	1	0
B. Butterworth	0	10	6
Roberts	0	10	6
Woodhead	0	10	6
Turner	0	10	6
Hargraves	0	10	6
Mr. Wadsworth	0	10	6
HULL Collection ---	35	0	0
T. Thomson, Esq. M. P.	10	10	0
Mr. John Hill	5	5	0
Binks	2	2	0
Mrs. Terry	1	1	0
Mr. J. Terry	1	1	0
Mr. Walton	1	1	0
INVERNESS do. ——	3	4	0
Sir James Grant, of Grant	2	2	0
Hon. George Duff	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Seller	0	10	6
INTEREST of Money	5	0	0
KETTERING do. —	5	2	3
KEIGHLEY do. —	16	6	11
KINGTON do. ——	11	12	1
Rev. Mr. Lloyd	1	1	0
Mrs. Lloyd	0	10	6
KENDAL do. ——	5	2	6
KINGSBRIDGE do. —	7	9	3
Mr. Penny	1	4	0
Elliott	1	0	0
Maddock	0	10	6
Edmunds	0	10	6
Toms	0	10	6
LAUNCESTON do. ——	29	0	6
Mrs. Barron	1	0	0
LEICESTER do. ——	15	2	0
LEEDS do. last Year (came too late for insertion in the last Report.) Mr. Naylor	1	1	0
Collection at Chapel Town	0	18	0
Mrs. Wainwright	0	10	6
Mr. Smith, Attorney	1	0	0
LEEDS do. ——	82	18	4
A Friend	2	2	0
A Friend	3	3	0
Mr. Sadler	2	2	0
Mawson	1	1	0
Mrs. Dickenson	1	1	0
Mr. Tho. Hodgson	1	1	0
Holmes	1	1	0
Mrs. Dixon	1	1	0
Mr. Gee	1	1	0
Brownbill	1	1	0
Kirk	1	0	0
George Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. Lucas	0	10	6
Pawson	0	10	6
Mr. Patterson	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. Briggs	0	10	6
A Friend	1	1	0
Mrs. Turner	1	1	0
Dr. Baynes	1	1	0
Mrs. and Miss Kershaw	2	2	0

	L.	s.	d.
LEEDS Collection continued			
Mr. and Mrs. Hague	2	2	0
Mr. B. Hague	1	1	0
John Bridge	1	1	0
Burrows	1	1	0
R. Pullan	1	1	0
Baiſton	1	1	0
Peacock	1	1	0
Weſterman	1	1	0
E. Baines	1	1	0
Miſs Armitage	1	1	0
Mr. Steele	0	10	6
Rinder	0	10	6
Ripley	0	10	6
Mrs. Parker	0	10	6
Mr. Scarth	1	1	0
Pickering	1	1	0
Bowling	1	1	0
R. Leak	2	2	0
Briggs, ſen.	2	2	0
Briggs, jun.	2	2	0
Meſſrs. Entwiſtle and Gilpin	2	2	0
Mr. A Rhodes	1	1	0
Ikan	2	0	0
J. Epplewaite	1	1	0
Meſſrs. Dickenſon's	2	2	0
Mr. Jackſon, ſen.	0	10	6
Faivel	0	10	6
Clarke	0	10	6
Braithwaite	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. Elan	0	10	6
Mrs. Stead	0	10	6
Mr. J. Cooper	0	10	6
Dunn	0	10	6
Meſſrs Knubley and Co.	2	2	0
Wormald, Gott, and Wormald	2	2	0
Mr. Cockill	1	1	0
B. Pullan	1	1	0
R. Lee	1	1	0
S. Dickenſon	1	1	0
J. Wilkinſon	1	1	0
W. Lupton	1	1	0
Hinchcliff	0	10	6
Mrs. Simpſon	0	10	6
Mr. Mallorie	0	10	6
Mrs. Rymer	1	1	0
Mr. Wright, jun.	1	1	0
Meſſrs. Squire and Wilkinſon	1	1	0
Mr. Naylor	1	1	0
Shepherd	1	1	0
W. Lee	0	10	6
Hare	0	10	6
Kerr	2	2	0
W. Greenwood	1	1	0
J. Blayds	2	2	0
5			

	L.	s.	d.
LEEDS Collection continued			
Mr. J. Becket	1	1	0
W. Goodman	1	1	0
C. Brown and Co.	1	1	0
Meſſrs. J. and E. Brooks	2	2	0
Mr. B. Ingham	1	1	0
Willans and Sons	1	1	0
Mr. J. Wilſon	1	0	0
Butler	1	0	0
Beecroft	1	1	0
Atkinſon	0	10	6
Summers	0	10	6
Nicholſon	1	1	0
Mrs. Fenton	1	1	0
Watſon	1	1	0
Miſs Brown	1	1	0
Mrs. Clapham	1	1	0
Mr. J. Smith	1	1	0
Mrs. Wrigglefworth	1	1	0
Mr. J. Brown	1	1	0
J. Shaw	1	1	0
A. Turner	1	1	0
A. Turner, jun.	1	1	0
Rheinhardt	1	1	0
R. Fenton	1	1	0
Sharp	1	1	0
Smith Townend	1	1	0
Meſſrs. Preſton's	1	1	0
Mr. J. Holdſworth	1	1	0
J. Howarth	0	10	6
S. Tinker	0	10	6
Blackborough	0	10	6
Ogle	0	10	6
Fretwell	0	10	6
J. Armitage	0	10	6
Wood	0	10	6
Hallywell	0	10	6
Squire	0	10	6
W. Chadwick	1	1	0
Keck, to Iriſh Miſſion	1	1	0
LINCOLN Collection ———	17	19	6
Mr. Lamb	0	10	6
Dixon	0	10	6
Grimes	0	10	6
LIVERPOOL do. ———	54	16	0
Mr. Hugh Parry	2	2	0
W. Hope	2	2	0
Hope, jun.	1	1	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Meſſrs. G. and J. Marſden	2	2	0
Mr. Rowland	1	1	0
J. Hope	3	3	0
Byrom	1	1	0
Captain Brown	1	1	0
Mrs. Ward	1	1	0
Mr. W. Kay	2	2	0
Nuttal	5	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
Mr. Rofcoe	5	0	0
LOWTH Collection ——	19	0	6
Mr. Cowlam	1	0	0
Fox	0	10	6
Chatterton	0	10	6
Croft, fen.	0	10	0
Friends	1	2	0
LONDON do. EAST ——	119	1	8
Dr. and Mrs. Coke	10	10	0
Mr. Hovatt	1	1	0
Swaine	1	1	0
Wood	1	1	0
Mifs Fuller	5	0	0
Mr. Mafkew	5	0	0
Gray	5	5	0
Mrs. Savage	4	0	0
Meffrs, Taylor and Howel	2	2	0
D. Lifter	5	0	0
T. Rankin	1	1	0
LONDON do. WEST ——	74	2	1
Mr. Middleton	5	0	0
Cooper	5	0	0
Holbrook	2	2	0
Mifs Levifon Gower	2	0	0
Mr. Butterworth	1	1	0
Kent	1	1	0
Mathifon	1	1	0
Ellfworth	1	1	0
Scott	1	1	0
Gardiner	1	1	0
Rowley	1	1	0
Oates	1	1	0
Schumm	1	1	0
Mrs. Braune	1	1	0
Mr. Coufins	1	1	0
Kennedy	1	1	0
Goff	1	1	0
Stubbs	1	1	0
J. Hunter	1	1	0
Blundell	1	1	0
Bradley	1	1	0
Jenkins, fen.	1	1	0
Vince	0	10	6
Milbourne	0	10	6
Wild	0	10	6
Reeve	0	10	6
Kennerby	0	10	6
Renck	0	10	6
T. Hunter	0	10	6
Wall	0	7	0
LOUGHBOROUGH do. —	18	9	6
LEEK do. ——	9	3	1
The Rev. H. Lomas	1	1	0
LEWES & BRIGHTON do. —	9	3	0
LEIGH do. ——	4	7	6
LLANGOLLEN do. ——	1	0	0
LYNN do. ——	12	0	0
MACCLESFIELD do. —	28	11	0
A Friend	2	2	0
John Ryle, Efq.	2	2	0

	L.	s.	d.
MACCLESFIELD Collection continued			
M. Daintry, Efq.	2	2	0
Mr. Clulow	1	1	0
J. Daintry, Efq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Bagfhaw	1	1	0
MANCHESTER do. ——	66	11	0
Mr. George Lomas	3	3	0
Meffrs. Wood and Wefthead	3	3	0
Mr. John Burton	2	2	0
Charles Rider	2	2	0
D. Yates	1	1	0
Mrs. Yates	1	1	0
Mr. J. Yates	1	1	0
Buxton	1	1	0
J. Marfden	1	1	0
R. Barlow	1	1	0
Whittle	1	1	0
Townend	1	1	0
Goodair	1	1	0
Downes	1	1	0
Meffrs. W and G. Broadhead	1	0	0
Mr. Newbury	1	0	0
Ruffell	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	0
MALTON do. ——	12	8	8
Mr. W. Welts	1	1	0
W. Cleathing	0	10	6
A. Taylor	0	10	6
Seller	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Friends	0	11	0
MANSFIELD do. ——	8	15	6
MACHYNLETH do. ——	1	1	0
MIDDLEHAM do. ——	9	4	6
MYRTHYR TYDVILLE do. --	5	9	6
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE do.	23	4	0
Mr. W. Smith	2	2	0
Potter	2	2	0
Elliott	1	0	0
Todd	2	2	0
Ferguſon	1	1	0
Charlton	1	1	0
Brunſkill	2	0	0
Goodlad	1	0	0
Hedley	1	0	0
Wilſon	1	1	0
Atkinſon	1	0	0
Wawn	1	0	0
Mrs. Batſon	1	0	0
Mr. Batſon, jun.	2	2	0
Brunton	1	1	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Mr. Mitchel	2	1	0
J. Harvey	1	1	0
Dagliſh	1	0	0
Moffatt	2	2	0
Mrs. Fenton	0	10	6
Miſs Dale	0	10	6

	L.	s.	d.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE Collection continued			
A Friend	0	10	6
Mr. J Featherston	0	10	6
Green	0	10	6
Orton	0	10	6
T. Taylor	0	10	6
Coates	1	0	0
Bell	1	0	0
French	1	1	0
T. Rutherford	1	1	0
Beckington	1	0	0
Stephenson	1	0	0
Gray	2	0	0
W. Armstrong	1	0	0
Heath	1	1	0
Cummin	0	10	6
Alderson	0	12	0
Ridley	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mrs. Denton	1	0	0
Mr. Gee	1	1	0
Angus	0	10	6
Walker	0	10	6
Simpson	0	10	6
Hewison	0	10	6
Friends	6	2	6
Mr. Gray	1	1	0
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME do.	13	0	0
NEWARK do. ———	20	13	0
Mr. Gilson	2	2	0
Girton	1	1	0
Corden	1	1	0
Scales	1	1	0
NEWBURY do. ———	21	17	6
NEWTOWN do. ———	4	4	0
NOTTINGHAM do. ———	29	15	0
Mrs. Mather, by R. Johnson	1	1	0
NORTHAMPTON do ———	8	0	0
NORTHWICH do. ———	10	10	0
NORWICH do. ———	14	8	3
Mrs. Bullard	1	1	0
Mr. Crisp	1	1	0
NORTH SHIELDS do. —	33	2	5
John Matthews, Esq.	5	0	0
John Wright, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Kettlewell	1	1	0
Oxley	1	1	0
John Smith	1	0	0
Trewhittle	1	1	0
Alexander	1	1	0
D. Creighton	1	1	0
Henry Taylor	1	1	0
Messrs. J. and W. Wright	1	1	0
Mr. Blackburn	1	1	0
Hansel	1	0	0
Miss Metcalf	1	0	0
Mr. Little	0	10	6
Beale	0	10	0

	L.	s.	d.
Friends	1	7	6
OLDHAM Collection —	12	0	0
OTLEY do. ———	12	7	0
OXFORD do. ———	21	5	0
Mr. Batten's Legacy	1	1	0
PENZANCE do. ———	24	0	0
PENRITH do. ———	4	14	6
POCKLINGTON do. —	18	10	6
POOL do. ———	15	6	6
PONTEFRACT do. ———	13	3	0
PORTSMOUTH do. ———	30	9	0
Mrs. Byron	1	1	0
Clarke	1	1	0
J. Kirkpatrick, Esq.	2	0	0
Mr. Keet	1	1	0
Young	1	1	0
Johnson	0	10	6
PLYMOUTH DOCK do. —	24	17	7
PRESTON do. ———	10	0	3
RAMSAY do. ———	7	17	0
REDRUTH do. ———	18	7	9
R. Fox, Esq.	3	0	0
J. Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
RETFORD do. ———	12	0	0
REETH do. ———	11	1	0
RIPON do. ———	18	10	6
ROCHESTER do ———	16	1	3
Mr. Hulett	1	0	0
The Gift of a Seaman, by Mr. Thomas	0	10	0
ROCHDALE do ———	12	11	6
ROTHERHAM do ———	20	5	1
Mr. Birks	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
RUTHIN ———	5	0	0
RYE do. ———	22	12	0
SALISBURY do. ———	12	10	0
ST. NEOT'S do. ———	16	2	6
Strickland and Friends	3	5	6
ST. AUSTLE do. ———	12	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Flamank	2	0	0
Mr. J. Carne	1	0	0
S. Drew	1	0	0
Wither	1	0	0
Hoare	0	10	6
Mr. and Mrs. Manell	0	10	6
Mr. and Miss Filkins	0	10	0
Mr. Blake	0	10	6
Maderson	0	10	6
John Pearce	0	10	6
James Dunn	0	10	6
J. Slade	0	10	6
Rev. T. Warren	0	10	6
Rev. S. Moore	0	10	6
Friends	8	12	6
SCARBOROUGH do. ———	20	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
SCARBOROUGH Collection continued			
Mr. Matt. Smith	3	3	0
Gowan Taylor, Esq.	3	3	0
J. N. Vickerman, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Philiskirk	1	1	0
Mr. R. Tindal	1	1	0
Mrs. Jane Smith	1	1	0
Mr. C. Hill	1	1	0
Mrs. Hepton	1	1	0
Mr .Coulson	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Bottomley	1	1	0
Mr. T. Hinderwell	2	2	0
W. Smith	5	5	0
Sutton	1	1	0
Colonel Tindall	3	3	0
Mr. Travis	1	1	0
Mrs. Haylor	1	1	0
Bell	1	1	0
Mr. Housan	1	1	0
F. Brown	1	1	0
J. Tindall, jun.	2	2	0
Chambers	1	1	0
Mrs. Cass	1	1	0
Mr. John Fox	1	1	0
A. Berwick	1	1	0
Boast	1	1	0
Thos. Parkin	1	1	0
Hornsby	0	10	6
Mrs. Dove	0	10	6
Mr. Rout	0	10	6
Robert Hawson	0	10	6
W. Berwick	0	10	6
Lady Cayley	1	1	0
Friends.	1	8	6
A Friend, by the Rev. S. Bottomley	10	0	0
SEVEN OAKES do. ——	13	16	0
SHEFFIELD do ——	45	1	4
T. Holy, Esq.	5	5	0
A Friend	1	1	0
SHEPTON MALLET do. —	20	16	6
SKIPTON do. ——	9	1	4
Mr. Garfoed	3	3	0
Mr. Baynes	1	1	0
SPILSBY do. ——	16	0	0
R. C. Brackenbury Esq.	20	0	0
SOUTHAMPTON do ——	6	19	0
STOCKPORT do. ——	28	10	6
Mr. Middleton	2	2	0
Heald	2	0	0
Philips	2	2	0
Garside	1	1	0
Mayer	1	1	0
Lingard	1	1	0
Dale	1	1	0
Dr. Mitchel	1	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
STOCKPORT Collection continued			
Mr. Prieftnal	1	1	0
Collier	1	1	0
Jos. Howard	1	1	0
Parker, sen.	1	1	0
Parker, jun.	1	1	0
Mrs. Dodge	1	1	0
Mr. Johnson	0	10	6
Wood	0	10	6
Steele	0	10	6
Mrs. Turner	0	10	6
Mr. Jesse Howard	0	10	6
Binns	0	10	6
Slack	0	10	6
W. Slack	0	10	6
STOURPORT do. ——	7	19	6
Mr. Mules	1	0	0
Wagstaff	0	10	6
STROUD do. ——	13	0	0
SWANSEA do ——	4	3	6
Mr. Neville	1	1	0
SUNDERLAND do. ——	50	0	0
Thornhill, Esq.	5	5	0
Mr. Longridge	3	3	0
Middleton	3	3	0
Hudson	3	3	0
White	3	3	0
Gardiner	1	1	0
Parker	1	1	0
Mrs. Richardson	5	0	0
Almond	3	0	0
Mr. H. Dixon	2	2	0
Harris	2	0	0
Elstob	1	0	0
A Friend	4	0	0
Mr. Nattrass	1	1	0
G. Wheatley	1	1	0
R. Stevenson	1	0	0
Thompson	1	0	0
Brass	1	0	0
W. Mouncey Goen	1	1	0
Laws	1	1	0
Sharp	1	1	0
Bray	2	2	0
A. W. Lee	1	1	0
Scaling	1	0	0
Vaux	1	0	0
Denton	1	0	0
Ogden	1	1	0
R. Hudson	1	0	0
W. Hindmarsh	1	1	0
Mrs. Hindmarsh	1	1	0
Mr. Reivley	1	0	0
Wylan	1	1	0
Dr. Pemberton	1	1	0
Mr. J. Bonner	1	1	0
T. Bonner	1	1	0
Landers	1	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
SUNDERLAND Collection continued			
Mr. John Smithes	1	0	0
Rutherford	1	0	0
T. Young	1	1	0
Coke	1	1	0
Blacket	1	0	0
Nesbit	1	0	0
Miss Mounsey	0	10	6
Mr. Watson	0	10	6
Smart	0	10	6
Hutton	0	10	6
J. Clarke	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Mrs. Neesham	0	10	6
Mr. Brass	0	10	6
Gray	0	10	6
Hutchinson	0	10	6
L. Udson	0	10	6
Calvert	0	10	6
Ray	0	16	6
Reed	0	10	6
Armstrong	0	10	6
Gildert	0	10	0
Millar	0	10	6
Parker	0	10	6
Moore	0	10	6
Jos. Kirk	0	10	6
Philips	0	10	6
Robson	0	10	6
R. White	0	10	0
Atkinson	0	10	6
Dr. Armstrong	0	10	6
Mr. Stotherd	0	10	6
Wake, jun.	0	10	6
Robinson	0	10	6
G. Lawson	0	10	6
T. Wake	0	10	6
J. Myers	0	10	6
Mrs. Wake	0	10	6
Mr. G. Harrison	1	0	0
T. Collin	1	1	0
Hay	1	0	0
Moore	1	0	0
J. Hutton	1	0	0
Ovington	2	2	0
Nattrass, jun.	1	0	0
Cook	1	0	0
Robinson	1	0	0
Mrs. Wynne	2	2	0
Mr. Dodds	1	0	0
Mrs. Taylor	1	0	0
Mr. Renner	1	1	0
M. Rowe	1	1	0
Young	0	10	6
Davison	0	10	6
Mr. Herd	0	10	6
Mrs. Bird	0	10	6
Mr. Hornsby	0	10	6
Blakeston	0	10	6
Burdon	1	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
SUNDERLAND Collection continued			
Spoor	1	0	0
Hutton	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Ditto	1	1	0
Friends	8	17	0
Friends at Charter-shaugh	2	0	0
Durham, John Ward	2	0	0
J. Barry	2	0	0
Boulton	1	0	0
Shields	1	1	0
Mrs. Legge	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson	1	0	0
Mrs. Hancock	1	0	0
Mr. Chipchase	0	10	6
Wallace	0	10	6
Miss Appleby	0	10	6
Mr. Sowerby	0	10	6
Orton	0	10	6
Dixon	1	0	0
Bowman	0	10	6
Hutchinson	0	10	6
Ebdon	0	10	6
Kerton	1	1	0
Anonymous	0	10	6
Mrs. Potts	1	0	0
Anonymous	1	1	0
Mr. T. Hopper	1	1	0
Mrs. Richmond	1	1	0
Mrs. Green	1	0	0
Mr. Wade	0	10	0
Messrs. Binks	0	10	6
Mr. Davison	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Logan	2	2	0
Mr. Hoare	2	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Mrs. Aisley	0	10	6
Mr. Crozier	0	10	6
Friends	1	5	0
SOUTH PETHERTON do.			
Mrs. Park	1	1	0
Miss Gibson	1	1	0
STAMFORD do. —	6	3	0
TAUNTON do. —	21	7	7
THETFORD do. —	22	5	0
TODMORDON do. —	12	2	4
TRURO do. —	19	0	0
WAKEFIELD do. —	15	12	6
Mr. Jos. Scott	1	1	0
J. Tootal	1	1	0
J. Wood	1	1	0
Spicer	1	1	0
W. Walton	1	1	0
Holdsworth	1	1	0
Colvard	1	1	0
Swallow	1	1	0
J. Walton	0	10	6

	L.	s.	d.
WAKEFIELD Collection continued			
Mr. Coates	0	10	6
Hartley	0	10	6
Miſs Wilkes	0	10	6
Mrs Bucktrout	0	10	6
Cloſe	0	10	6
WALSINGHAM do. ———	11	14	0
WEDNESBURY do. ———	12	1	0
Mr. R T. Davis	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
W. B.	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Hill	0	10	6
Friends	0	10	0
WEATHERBY do. laſt Year —	9	16	0
Do. this Year —	10	4	0
Mr. Fairbank	2	2	0
W. Jackſon, Eſq.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Wilſon	1	1	0
Francis Wilſon	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Hemmington	1	1	0
Mr. Heath	1	1	0
Mr. Rayſon	1	0	0
Midgley	0	10	6
Miſs Wright	0	10	6
Mr. Carr	0	10	6
Chippendale	0	10	6
Mrs. Barrow	0	10	6
WHITEHAVEN do. ——	4	1	6
WHITBY do. ———	16	2	0
Mr. Campion	10	10	0
Swales	5	5	0
Barrick	2	2	0
Miſs Bauldby	2	2	0
Mr. Agar	1	1	0
G. Clark	1	1	0
Parkin	1	1	0
Maxwell	1	1	0
T. Clark	1	1	0
Sedmen	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Mr. Barker	0	10	6
Nicholſon	0	10	6
Miſs Ripley	0	10	6
Mr. Curſons	0	10	6
Skelton	0	10	6
G. Pearſon	1	1	0
Cockerell	0	10	6
Longwin	0	10	6
Simpſon	1	1	0
Mrs. Fiſhburn	1	1	0
Mr. Reynolds	1	1	0
Atley	0	10	6
R. Brown	0	10	6
Johnſon	0	10	6
Hutchinſon	1	1	0
Cornel and Clark	1	1	0
Mrs. Carr	0	10	6
Mr. T. Willis	1	1	0
T. Broderick	1	1	0
T. Barwick	1	1	0

	L.	s.	d.
WHITBY Collection continued			
Mrs. Holt	2	2	0
Mr. W. H. Nicholls	1	1	0
Jackſon	1	1	0
Wardale	1	1	0
Coates	1	1	0
J. Barker	0	1	0
J. Holt	1	1	0
W. Barker	0	10	6
Mrs. Clark	0	10	6
Miller	0	10	6
Mr. Bolton	0	10	6
Jones	0	10	6
Thompſon	1	1	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Mr. Moſs	1	1	0
J. Watſon	1	1	0
Mrs. W. Holt	1	1	0
Mr. Newburn	1	1	0
Cheltern	0	10	6
T. Gill	0	10	6
A Friend	0	10	6
Friends	4	12	0
Mr. T. Wharton	0	10	6
R. Watſon	0	10	6
Beddleton	0	10	6
Rev. Mr Sykes	0	10	6
Anonymous	0	10	6
Mrs. Harriſon	1	1	0
Mr. Campion additional	1	1	0
Buckley	2	2	0
WINTERTON ———			
Mr. G. Houlton, a donation	5	0	0
WITNEY do. ———	9	14	8
WREXHAM ———			
Mr. Haſſel	1	1	0
Kenrick	1	1	0
Woolrich	1	0	0
Williams	0	10	6
Friends	1	15	0
WORCESTER do. laſt Year	4	4	6
——— do. this Year	15	0	7
Donation of a Lady by Mr. Stanley	10	0	0
WOLVERHAMPTON do. —	5	17	0
WISBEACH do. ——	12	0	0
WEYMOUTH do. ——	15	6	6
Yarmouth do. ———	17	0	0
York do. ———	13	17	0
Mr. Thorpe	5	5	0
J. Ditto	1	1	0
Gray	5	5	0
J. Gray	1	1	0
D. Ruſſell	3	3	0
Rev. W. Richardſon	1	1	0
Rev. Mr. Graham	1	1	0
Mr. Croſsley	2	2	0
Mather	1	1	0
G. and J. Dodſworth	1	1	0
Wade	1	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
YORK Collection continued			
Mr. Bourne	1	1	0
Fettes	1	1	0
J. Dale	1	1	0
Cordukes	1	1	0
Mrs. Lofthouſe	2	2	0
Mr. Spence	2	2	0
Burnell	1	1	0
Mrs. Terry	1	1	0
Mr. Bottrill	1	1	0
Ellis	1	1	0
Cobb	0	10	6
Mrs. Croft	0	10	6
Mr. Joſeph Agar	2	2	0
Taylor	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. Peart	1	1	0
Mrs. Taylor	0	10	6
Mr. Hawkins	0	10	6

	L.	s.	d.
YORK Collection continued			
Miſs Patrick	0	10	6
Mr. J. Leith	0	10	6
Dr. Withers	2	2	0
Mr. Dyſon	2	2	0
Prince	1	1	0
John Dodſworth	1	1	0
T. Dixon	1	1	0
Cattle	1	1	0
Preſt	1	1	0
Cooper	1	1	0
Mrs. Dowty	0	10	6
Scott	0	10	6
Mr. Blagborne	2	2	0
Mrs. Chappel	0	10	6
Friends	1	7	0
LEGACY of Mr. Biſhop	10	0	0
TOTAL	L4233	11	3½

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

I. BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA.

			L.	s.	d.
Mr. John Mann, Bills of Exchange	-	43 10 0			
William Black, do.	- -	65 0 0			
Joſhua Marſden, do.	- -	60 0 0			
Stephen Bamford, do.	- -	25 12 6			
William Bennett, do.	- -	75 2 6			
Joſhua Marſden, do.	- -	50 0 0			
William Sutcliff -	- -	25 0 0			
			344	5	0

II. WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Edward Turner, Bill of Exchange -	-		40	0	0

BARBADOES.

Funeral Expences of J. Robinſon	-		15	1	6

DOMINICA.

Meſſrs. Pattiſon and Turner, Bill of Exchange	-		100	0	0

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

Mr. John Taylor, Bill of Exchange	- -	60 0 0			
Mrs. Cane's Annuity on the Chapel	-	22 10 0			
			82	10	0

NEW PROVIDENCE.

William Turton, Bill of Exchange	- -	75 0 0			
Do. do.	- -	50 0 0			
			125	0	0

JAMAICA.

Mr. Gilgraſs, Bill of Exchange	- -	100 0 0			
George Johnſtone do.	- -	40 0 0			
Do. do.	- -	33 14 8			
Do. do.	- -	45 10 0			
Do. do.	- -	45 10 0			
			264	14	8

III. WELSH MISSION.

Miſſionaries in Wales, Bills of Exchange	- -		511	16	7
Welſh Miſſion in Lonnon	- -		41	15	2½
——— in Mancheſter	- -		55	5	9

IV. IRISH MISSION.

	L.	s.	d.
Miſſionaries in Ireland, Bills of Exchange -	912	16	7

V. HOME MISSIONS.

Alnwick - - - -	22	16	0
Aſhburton - - -	28	3	0
Belper - - - - -	29	2	6
Biddeford - - -	34	0	0
Brampton - - - -	22	1	0
Bradford, Wilts - - -	61	8	6
Bromſgrove - - - -	31	10	0
Cheſterfield - - -	54	4	7½
Eſſex - - - -	37	6	6
Hereford - - - -	197	9	1
Hartford - - - -	6	0	0
North Meols - - -	17	13	6
Stamford - - -	110	3	0
South Petherton - - -	112	11	3
South Devon - - - -	202	18	3½
Ulverſtone - - - -	31	8	0
Weymouth - - -	10	0	0
Bleechingley - - - -	0	14	0
Huſbands Boſworth - - -	10	0	0

VI. MISSIONARIES RETURNED, viz.

Meſſrs. Bradnack, John Taylor, J. Remmington, Knowlan, and Widow Evans - -	405	8	3

VII. MISSIONARIES SENT, OR GOING OUT, viz.

William Griffith and Family, Talboys and Family, Ellis, M'Dowell, Knowlan, Remmington, Wiggins and Toland - - -	652	16	0

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Miſs M'Mullin, whoſe Parents died on the Miſſion at Gibraltar - - -	15	1	8
Cloth for Miſſionaries - - -	15	3	0
Widow Birkenhead - - -	12	0	0
Widow Evans - - -	41	0	0
Joſeph Taylor's Mother - - -	5	0	0
Subſcriptions of Miſſionaries to the Preachers' Fund - - - -	22	1	0
Books to Soldiers at Gibraltar -	4	9	8
Do. to Soldiers at the Cape of Good Hope -	8	18	9
Paper, Printing, and Carrying out Reports -	20	11	6
Poſtage of Letters and Stationary - -	32	2	9
Bad Note and Silver - -	1	15	0
Books ſent Abroad - - - -	12	11	3
Total Diſburſements -	L4761	13	4½

MR. THOMAS BLANSHARD, TREASURER.

DEBTOR.	L.	s.	d.	CREDITOR.	L.	s.	d.
To Balance in Hand, as per last Report, 1807, page 35	523	19	0				
To Subscriptions and Collections - - -	4233	11	3½				
To Balance due to the Treasurer -	4	3	1				
	L4761	13	4½	By Disbursements -	L4761	13	4½

THE Benevolent Friends of Missionary Exertions, will observe, by this Statement, that though the Receipts for the last Year, are great beyond any former Year; yet the Disbursements have far exceeded them, so that the Treasurer is now in Advance to the Mission Fund. But we are not disheartened on account of our present Circumstances, we have confidence in those who love the Lord Jesus Christ, that their ardour to diffuse the savour of His knowledge will not abate: yea, that their liberality will not only continue, but be increased; that His salvation may be made known to the ends of the Earth.

Nov. 1, 1808.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
SECRETARY.

FINIS.

Conference-Office, City-Road; GEO. STORY, Agent.